

**Declaration of Adrien Cadieux In Support of Technicolor SA's  
Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction, Improper  
Venue, and Insufficient Service of Process**

**EXHIBIT A**

## The State of Texas



Service of Process  
P.O. Box 12079  
Austin, Texas 78711-2079

Phone: 512-463-5560  
Fax: 512-463-0873  
TTY (800) 735-2989  
[www.sos.state.tx.us](http://www.sos.state.tx.us)

Secretary of State

October 22, 2012

Technicolor S.A.  
1, rue Jeanne d'Arc  
92443 Issy-les-Moulineaux Cedex  
Paris  
France



**2013-219522-1**  
Include reference number in  
all correspondence

RE: Blue Spike LLC Vs Technicolor USA Inc et al  
United States District Court Eastern District of Texas Tyler Division  
Cause No: 612CV572

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to the Laws of Texas, we forward herewith by REGISTERED MAIL, return receipt requested, a copy of process received by the Secretary of State of the State of Texas on October 17, 2012.

REGISTERED MAIL #RA648489788US

Refer correspondence to:

Eric M. Albritton  
Albritton Law Firm  
P.O. Box 2649  
Longview, TX 75606

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Helen Lupercio".

Helen Lupercio  
Team Leader, Service of Process  
CT/gl  
Enclosure

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the  
Eastern District of Texas

Blue Spike, LLC

*Plaintiff(s)*

v.

Technicolor USA, Inc. and Technicolor S.A.

*Defendant(s)*

Civil Action No. 6:12-CV-572

## SUMMONS IN A CIVIL ACTION

To: *(Defendant's name and address)* Technicolor S.A.  
1, rue Jeanne d'Arc, 92443 Issy-les-Moulineaux Cedex  
Paris, France.

c/o Texas Secretary of State  
1019 Brazos St  
Austin, TX 78701

A lawsuit has been filed against you.

Within 21 days after service of this summons on you (not counting the day you received it) — or 60 days if you are the United States or a United States agency, or an officer or employee of the United States described in Fed. R. Civ. P. 12 (a)(2) or (3) — you must serve on the plaintiff an answer to the attached complaint or a motion under Rule 12 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The answer or motion must be served on the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney, whose name and address are:

Eric M. Albritton  
ALBRITTON LAW FIRM  
P.O. Box 2649  
Longview, Texas 75606

If you fail to respond, judgment by default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. You also must file your answer or motion with the court.

Date: 9/26/12



CLERK OF COURT

*David Malone*  
Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

RECEIVED  
12 OCT 17 PM 1:31  
SECRETARY OF STATE  
AUSTIN, TEXAS

219522

AO 440 (Rev. 06/12) Summons in a Civil Action (Page 2)

Civil Action No. 6:12-CV-572

**PROOF OF SERVICE**

*(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 4 (l))*

This summons for *(name of individual and title, if any)* \_\_\_\_\_  
was received by me on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_.

☐ I personally served the summons on the individual at *(place)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

☐ I left the summons at the individual's residence or usual place of abode with *(name)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there,  
on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_, and mailed a copy to the individual's last known address; or

☐ I served the summons on *(name of individual)* \_\_\_\_\_, who is  
designated by law to accept service of process on behalf of *(name of organization)* \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ on *(date)* \_\_\_\_\_; or

☐ I returned the summons unexecuted because \_\_\_\_\_; or

☐ Other *(specify)*:

My fees are \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for travel and \$ \_\_\_\_\_ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's signature*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Printed name and title*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Server's address*

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc:

## CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON NEXT PAGE OF THIS FORM.)

**I. (a) PLAINTIFFS**

Blue Spike, LLC

**DEFENDANTS**

Technicolor USA, Inc., et al

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff

(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant

(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)

NOTE:

IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE TRACT OF LAND INVOLVED.

(c) Attorneys (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Eric M. Albritton, Albritton Law Firm, P.O. Box 2649,  
Longview, Texas 75606 (903) 757-8449

Attorneys (If Known)

**II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff
- ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant
- ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

**III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES** (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- |   |                            |                            |   |                            |                            |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
|   | PTF                        | DEF                        |   | PTF                        | DEF                        |
| Citizen of This State                   | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business In This State     | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State                | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business In Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation  | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

**IV. NATURE OF SUIT** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

| CONTRACT   | TORTS   | FORFEITURE/PENALTY   | BANKRUPTCY   | OTHER STATUTES   |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance<br><input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine<br><input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument<br><input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits<br><input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits<br><input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract<br><input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise | <b>PERSONAL INJURY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane<br><input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander<br><input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine<br><input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle<br><input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury<br><input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice | <b>PERSONAL INJURY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 367 Health Care/Pharmaceutical Personal Injury Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability<br><b>PERSONAL PROPERTY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud<br><input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending<br><input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage<br><input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability | <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881<br><input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other<br><b>LABOR</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations<br><input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 751 Family and Medical Leave Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation<br><input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act<br><b>IMMIGRATION</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 462 Naturalization Application<br><input type="checkbox"/> 463 Habeas Corpus - Alien Detainee (Prisoner Petition)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 465 Other Immigration Actions | <input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158<br><input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157<br><b>PROPERTY RIGHTS</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights<br><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent<br><input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark<br><b>SOCIAL SECURITY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g))<br><input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI<br><input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g))<br><b>FEDERAL TAX SUITS</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant)<br><input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609 | <input type="checkbox"/> 375 False Claims Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust<br><input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking<br><input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce<br><input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation<br><input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations<br><input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit<br><input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV<br><input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange<br><input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions<br><input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts<br><input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters<br><input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act<br><input type="checkbox"/> 896 Arbitration<br><input type="checkbox"/> 899 Administrative Procedure Act/Review or Appeal of Agency Decision<br><input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes |
| <b>REAL PROPERTY</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation<br><input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure<br><input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land<br><input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability<br><input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property   | <b>CIVIL RIGHTS</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights<br><input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting<br><input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations<br><input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment<br><input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other<br><input type="checkbox"/> 448 Education  | <b>PRISONER PETITIONS</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence<br><b>Habeas Corpus:</b><br><input type="checkbox"/> 530 General<br><input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty<br><input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other<br><input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights<br><input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition<br><input type="checkbox"/> 560 Civil Detainee - Conditions of Confinement  |  |  |  |

**V. ORIGIN**

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding
- ☐ 2 Removed from State Court
- ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court
- ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened
- ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify)
- ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation

**VI. CAUSE OF ACTION**Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):  
under 35 U.S.C. 271(a)-(c)

Brief description of cause:

Patent Infringement

**VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:**☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23

DEMAND \$

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE

Leonard Davis

DOCKET NUMBER

6:12-CV-499; 6:12-CV-500

DATE

08/24/2012

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

AMOUNT

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE



Scott Moskowitz is an inventor on more than 66 U.S. Patents related to managing, monitoring, and monetizing digital content and informational assets. Blue Spike has practiced and has continued business plans to practice Moskowitz's patented inventions. Many of Blue Spike's patents are foundational to today's robust markets for content, which grew into their present form only after using Blue Spike's technology to catalogue, manage, monitor, and monetize that content.

3. On information and belief, Technicolor USA, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, having its principal place of business at 101 West 103<sup>rd</sup> Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46290. Technicolor USA, Inc. can be served with process through its registered agent, Registered Agent Solutions, Inc., located at 515 Congress Ave., Suite 2300, Austin, Texas 78701. Technicolor USA, Inc. does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas.

4. On information and belief, Technicolor S.A. is a French limited liability company, having its principal place of business at 1, rue Jeanne d'Arc, 92443 Issy-les-Moulineaux Cedex, Paris, France. Technicolor S.A. can be served with process through its U.S. subsidiary, Technicolor USA, Inc., or through the Texas Secretary of State. Technicolor S.A. does business in the State of Texas and in the Eastern District of Texas.

#### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5. This lawsuit is a civil action for patent infringement arising under the patent laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. §101 *et seq.* The Court has subject-matter jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1331, 1332, 1338(a), and 1367.

6. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant for at least five reasons: (1) Defendant has designated an agent for service of process in the State of Texas; (2) Defendant has committed acts of patent infringement and contributed to and induced acts of patent

infringement by others in this District and elsewhere in Texas; (3) Defendant regularly does business or solicits business in the District and in Texas; (4) Defendant engages in other persistent courses of conduct and derives substantial revenue from products and/or services provided to individuals in the District and in Texas; and (5) Defendant has purposefully established substantial, systematic, and continuous contacts with the District and should reasonably expect to be haled into court here. Thus, the Court's exercise of jurisdiction over Defendant will not offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.

7. Venue is proper in this judicial district under 28 U.S.C. §§1391(b)–(c) and 1400(b) because Defendant does business in the State of Texas, Defendant has committed acts of infringement in Texas and in the District, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Blue Spike's claims happened in the District, and Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in the District.

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

#### **A. Moskowitz's History**

8. The owners of art, music, films, and other creations who want to sell and license their work in digital form over the Internet need an efficient way to manage, monitor, and monetize it. Blue Spike founder Scott Moskowitz pioneered—and continues to invent—technology that makes such management possible, and which has parlayed with equal importance into other industries.

9. Moskowitz, who earned two degrees *cum laude* from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania, is an inventor of more than 66 U.S. Patents, including each of the Patents-in-Suit.



10. In 1992, Moskowitz entered the entertainment industry by doing agency work in Japan for a large U.S. wholesaler of music-related products.

11. In 1993, Moskowitz filed his first U.S. digital-content-management patent application. That year, he also founded the software start-up The Dice Company, which would become widely recognized as a leader in digital watermarking. Since that first patent, Moskowitz has continued to create patented inventions in the field of information management and security at a prodigious pace. His goal from the outset has been to commercialize his patented inventions.

12. Moskowitz founded Blue Spike, Inc. in November 1997. Just over two years later, he filed his first patent application related to signal recognition technology, which issued as the '472 Patent. In describing this pioneering technology, Moskowitz coined the term "signal abstracting," which enhanced the ability to catalogue, archive, identify, authorize, transact, and monitor the use and/or application of signals, such as images (for example, photographs, paintings, and scanned fingerprints), audio (for example, songs, jingles, commercials, movies soundtracks, and their versions), video (for example, videos, television shows, commercials, and movies), and multimedia works. This revolutionary technology greatly improves the efficiency and speed of monitoring, analyzing, and identifying signals as perceived, as well as enabling the optimal compression of the signals and their associated signal abstracts for memory accommodation.

13. Moskowitz's status as a pioneer in this new field between cryptography and signal analysis is evident from the United States Patent and Trademark Office's categorization of his patent applications. The USPTO was initially puzzled about how to classify his early inventions, as the then-existing patent categories in cryptography and signal analysis were, by themselves, inadequate. The USPTO therefore created a new classification for his groundbreaking

inventions: classification 713, subclass 176, called “Authentication by digital signature representation or digital watermark.”

14. The National Security Agency (NSA) even took interest in his work after he filed one of his early patent applications. The NSA made the application classified under a “secrecy order” while it investigated his pioneering innovations and their impact on national security.

15. As an industry trailblazer, Moskowitz has been an active author and public figure on digital-watermarking and signal-recognition technologies since their emergence. A 1995 *New York Times* article—titled “TECHNOLOGY: DIGITAL COMMERCE; 2 plans for watermarks, which can bind proof of authorship to electronic works”—recognized Moskowitz’s The Dice Company as one of two leading software start-ups in this newly created field. *Forbes* also interviewed Moskowitz as an expert for “Cops Versus Robbers in Cyberspace,” a September 9, 1996 article about the emergence of digital watermarking and rights-management technology. He has also testified before the Library of Congress regarding the Digital Millennium Copyright Act.

16. He has spoken to the RSA Data Security Conference, the International Financial Cryptography Association, Digital Distribution of the Music Industry, and many other organizations about the business opportunities that digital watermarking creates. Moskowitz also authored *So This Is Convergence?*, the first book of its kind about secure digital-content management. This book has been downloaded over a million times online and has sold thousands of copies in Japan, where Shogakukan published it under the name *Denshi Skashi*, literally “electronic watermark.” Moskowitz was asked to author the introduction to *Multimedia Security Technologies for Digital Rights Management*, a 2006 book explaining digital-rights management. Moskowitz authored a paper for the 2002 International Symposium on Information Technology, titled “What is Acceptable Quality in the Application of Digital Watermarking: Trade-offs of

Security, Robustness and Quality.” He also wrote an invited 2003 article titled “Bandwidth as Currency” for the *IEEE Journal*, among other publications.

17. Moskowitz is a senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), a member of the Association for Computing Machinery, and the International Society for Optics and Photonics (SPIE). As a senior member of the IEEE, Moskowitz has peer-reviewed numerous conference papers and has submitted his own publications.

18. Moskowitz has been at the forefront of industry-based tests—such as the MUSE Embedded Signaling Tests, Secure Digital Music Initiative (“SDMI”), and various tests by performance-rights organizations including ASCAP and BMI, as well as Japan’s Nomura Research Institute.

19. Moskowitz has negotiated projects to incorporate his technologies with leaders in a gamut of industries. For example, Moskowitz worked with EMI, Warner Brothers, and Universal Music Group on music-release tracking systems; with AIG on insurance and financial services; with IBM on watermarking its software and managing movie scripts; and with Juniper Networks on measuring and provisioning the bandwidth used on its routers. Blue Spike is also registered with the Federal Government’s Central Contractor Registry (managed under the System for Award Management, “SAM”) and participated in the Department of Defense Small Business Innovative Research (SBIR) program.

20. Moskowitz and his companies have always practiced or had business plans to practice his patented inventions. He has worked extensively to ensure that his technology’s powerful and patented Giovanni® suite of media security technologies can be licensed to all. Before the industry understood where digital management of content was heading, Moskowitz believed that copyright management was an invaluable element for dramatically expanding the business of

music, emphasizing that security must not be shrouded in secrecy and that his patented techniques were the strongest to do so.

21. Moskowitz and Blue Spike continued to produce new versions of its popular digital-watermarking tools. Under Moskowitz's control, Blue Spike also developed its unique Scrambling technologies, which continue to gain currency. Moskowitz and Blue Spike rolled out its "end-to-end" solution for music security. Music encoded with Blue Spike's watermark had both security and CD-quality sound, even when integrated with text, image, and video content. To this day, Moskowitz and Blue Spike are working with artists to help them manage and secure their valuable artistic contributions from its office in Tyler, Texas.

#### **B. Patents-in-Suit**

22. As content becomes increasingly profitable and prevalent in the U.S. and around the globe, pirates will continue to proliferate and use increasingly sophisticated technologies to steal and illegally copy others' work, especially those works that are digitally formatted or stored. The Patents-in-Suit comprise, in part, what Moskowitz has coined "signal abstracting," which encompasses techniques, among others, also known as "signal fingerprinting," "acoustic fingerprinting," or "robust hash functions." These are among the most effective techniques available for combating piracy, which are completely undetectable to the thief, yet still enable content owners to easily search through large amounts of data to identify unauthorized copies of their works.

23. Broadly speaking, "signal abstracting" identifies digital information and material—including video, audio, graphics, multimedia, and text—based solely on the perceptual characteristics of the material itself. If desired, however, the abstract need not be static, and other information or heuristics can be used to augment the perceptual characteristics, resulting in

a more robust abstract. In contrast, other technologies (such as digital watermarking) embed additional information or messages into the original source material to enable traceability of the subsequently watermarked content, much like an audit trail or the serial number on a dollar bill. When a pirate attempts to remove embedded information or messages, ideally the quality of the content may be degraded, making the tampered copies unusable or of such poor quality that they have little commercial value. Signal abstracting avoids watermarking's vulnerabilities by leaving the source signal unchanged and catalogues the signal's identifying features or perceptual characteristics in a database.

24. Content owners can also then monitor and analyze distribution channels, such as the Internet, radio broadcasts, television broadcasts, and other media sources, to determine whether any content from those sources has the same abstract as their catalogued works. Unauthorized versions of copies of content may then be successfully identified. With the unauthorized copies identified, the content owner can then restrict access, compel payment for authorized use, and develop better intelligence about content markets and those consumers with a willingness to pay. In some cases, new versions of the content can be observed and analyzed, creating more robust abstracts or new abstracts entirely, informing owners and content aggregators about new channels or new opportunities for consumption of their content.

25. Similarly, content recognition applications running on mobile devices, smartphones, and tablets can use abstracts to identify content for users who would like to know what it is they are listening to (such as applications that just identify content) or would like to know more about that content (such as applications that are now popularly known as "second screen applications," which allow a television audience to identify and interact with the content they are consuming, whether it be, for example, TV shows, movies, music, or video games). Once identified by an

abstract, songwriters, for example, can be given lyrics, or budding video producers can be provided related versions or background on a video identified. Thus, value add in markets can be adjusted to meet the specific needs and consumption patterns of users.

26. This idea of “signal abstracting” applies equally to biometric identification and today’s security systems, such as fingerprint, facial, and optic systems that analyze, catalogue, monitor, and identify a person’s biometric features. Once an image is created from the features of these biometric identifiers, signal abstracting can be used to optimally compress the signal and its associated abstract, resulting in less memory usage and increased accuracy and speed of signal analysis and identification. Further, signal abstracts of the biometric information can be secured independently; this means that authentication and verification of the identifying abstract do not compromise the original information. This separation of the abstracts from the original source material enables more secure environments, such as those dealing with the security of a person’s biometrics. Thus, fingerprint scanners are made more secure, as are systems requiring physical scans of a person’s body. The recent evolution to smaller and cheaper processors and memory storage has led to the proliferation of these biometric-identification systems, which rely on the inventions of the Patents-in-Suit to be implemented.

27. The four Patents-in-Suit are prime examples of Moskowitz’s pioneering contributions to signal recognition technology.

#### **C. The Accused Products and Services**

28. Defendant designs and develops software, systems, applications, and technology for the creation, management, post-production, monetization, delivery and access of content. Defendant is extremely successful, employing more than 16,000 people in 28 countries worldwide. Defendant makes, uses, offers for sale and/or imports into the U.S. products, systems and/or

services including, but not limited to, its Video Fingerprinting software, systems, applications, and technology (“Accused Products”), which infringe one or more claims of the Patents-in-Suit.

29. Defendant has not sought or obtained a license for any of Blue Spike’s patented technologies.

30. Yet Defendant is using methods, devices, and systems taught by Blue Spike’s Patents-in-Suit.

31. Ironically, although Defendant does not have permission to use Blue Spike’s Patents-in-Suit, it is using those very same technologies to prevent and track piracy committed by others.

**COUNT 1:  
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 8,214,175**

32. Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 31 of this complaint.

33. Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the ’175 Patent, titled “Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals,” and has ownership of all substantial rights in the ’175 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

34. The ’175 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on July 3, 2012. A true and correct copy of the ’175 Patent is attached as Exhibit A.

35. Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the ’175 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

36. Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '175 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '175 Patent. Such products include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '175 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '175 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or to whose infringement Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '175 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '175 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '175 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271.

37. Defendant's acts of infringement of the '175 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '175 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

38. On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '175 Patent since receiving notice of their infringement, at least by way of their receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including



because Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk. Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness finding against Defendant relative to its infringement of the '175 Patent entitling Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

39. On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '175 Patent by operation of law.

**COUNT 2:  
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,949,494**

40. Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 39 of this complaint.

41. Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the '494 Patent, titled "Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals," and has ownership of all substantial rights in the '494 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

42. The '494 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on May 24, 2011. A true and correct copy of the '494 Patent is attached as Exhibit B.

43. Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '494 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

44. Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '494 Patent in the State of Texas,

in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '494 Patent. Such products include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '494 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '494 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or to whose infringement Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '494 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '494 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '494 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

45. Defendant's acts of infringement of the '494 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '494 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

46. On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '494 Patent since receiving notice of their infringement, at least by way of their receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including because Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk.

Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness finding against Defendant relative to its infringement of the '494 Patent entitling Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

47. On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '494 Patent by operation of law.

**COUNT 3:  
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,660,700**

48. Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 47 of this complaint.

49. Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the '700 Patent, titled "Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals," and has ownership of all substantial rights in the '700 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

50. The '700 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on February 9, 2010. A true and correct copy of the '700 Patent is attached as Exhibit C.

51. Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '700 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

52. Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '700 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in

systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '700 Patent. Such products include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '700 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '700 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or to whose infringement Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '700 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '700 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '700 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271.

53. Defendant's acts of infringement of the '700 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '700 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

54. On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '700 Patent since receiving notice of their infringement, at least by way of their receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including because Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk. Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness finding against Defendant relative to its

infringement of the '700 Patent entitling Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

55. On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '700 Patent by operation of law.

**COUNT 4:  
INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,346,472**

56. Blue Spike incorporates by reference the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 55 of this complaint.

57. Blue Spike, LLC is assignee of the '472 Patent, titled "Method and Device for Monitoring and Analyzing Signals," and has ownership of all substantial rights in the '472 Patent, including the rights to grant sublicenses, to exclude others from using it, and to sue and obtain damages and other relief for past and future acts of patent infringement.

58. The '472 Patent is valid, is enforceable, and was duly and legally issued on March 18, 2008. A true and correct copy of the '472 Patent is attached as Exhibit D.

59. Without a license or permission from Blue Spike, Defendant has infringed and continues to infringe on one or more claims of the '472 Patent—directly, contributorily, or by inducement—by importing, making, using, offering for sale, or selling products and devices that embody the patented invention, including, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products, in violation of 35 U.S.C. §271.

60. Defendant has been and now is indirectly infringing by way of inducing infringement by others and/or contributing to the infringement by others of the '472 Patent in the State of Texas, in this judicial district, and elsewhere in the United States, by, among other things, making, using, importing, offering for sale, and/or selling, without license or authority, products for use in systems that fall within the scope of one or more claims of the '472 Patent. Such products

include, without limitation, one or more of the Accused Products. Such products have no substantial non-infringing uses and are for use in systems that infringe the '472 Patent. By making, using, importing offering for sale, and/or selling such products, Defendant injured Blue Spike and is thus liable to Blue Spike for infringement of the '472 Patent under 35 U.S.C. §271. Those whom Defendant induces to infringe and/or whose infringement to which Defendant contributes are the end users of the Accused Products. Defendant had knowledge of the '472 Patent at least as early as the service of this complaint and is thus liable for infringement of one or more claims of the '472 Patent by actively inducing infringement and/or is liable as contributory infringer of one or more claims of the '472 Patent under 35 U.S.C. § 271.

61. Defendant's acts of infringement of the '472 Patent have caused damage to Blue Spike, and Blue Spike is entitled to recover from Defendant the damages sustained as a result of Defendant's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §271. Defendant's infringement of Blue Spike's exclusive rights under the '472 Patent will continue to damage Blue Spike, causing it irreparable harm, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, warranting an injunction from the Court.

62. On information and belief, Defendant has continued to infringe the '472 Patent since receiving notice of their infringement, at least by way of their receiving notice of this lawsuit. On information and belief, such continued infringement has been objectively reckless including because each Defendant has (1) acted despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and (2) knew or should have known of that objectively high risk. Accordingly, Blue Spike seeks a willfulness finding against Defendant relative to its infringement of the '472 Patent entitling Blue Spike to increased damages under 35 U.S.C. §284 as well as attorneys' fees and costs under 35 U.S.C. §285.

63. On information and belief, Defendant has at least had constructive notice of the '472 Patent by operation of law.

### **REQUEST FOR RELIEF**

Blue Spike incorporates each of the allegations in paragraphs 1 through 63 above and respectfully asks the Court to:

- (a) enter a judgment that Defendant has directly infringed, contributorily infringed, and/or induced infringement of one or more claims of each of the Patents-in-Suit;
- (b) enter a judgment awarding Blue Spike all damages adequate to compensate it for Defendant's infringement of, direct or contributory, or inducement to infringe, the Patents-in-Suit, including all pre-judgment and post-judgment interest at the maximum rate permitted by law;
- (c) enter a judgment awarding treble damages pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §284 for Defendant's willful infringement of one or more of the Patents-in-Suit;
- (d) issue a preliminary injunction and thereafter a permanent injunction enjoining and restraining Defendant, its directors, officers, agents, servants, employees, and those acting in privity or in concert with them, and their subsidiaries, divisions, successors, and assigns, from further acts of infringement, contributory infringement, or inducement of infringement of the Patents-in-Suit;
- (c) enter a judgment requiring Defendant to pay the costs of this action, including all disbursements, and attorneys' fees as provided by 35 U.S.C. §285, together with prejudgment interest; and
- (d) award Blue Spike all other relief that the Court may deem just and proper.

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Blue Spike demands a jury trial on all issues that may be determined by a jury.

Respectfully submitted,



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***Counsel for Blue Spike, LLC***